



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## REVIEWS

**Für Kleine Leute** by Anna T. Gronow, Ginn and Company, 1915.  
12 mo., xi + 194 pp.; 60 cents.

Gronow's *Für Kleine Leute* is intended for pupils of the fifth to the eighth grade. In view of the dearth of handbooks for this more elementary stage of German instruction, in which the number of pupils has moreover been constantly increasing of late, the book will be heartily welcomed. It consists of a series of 82 "Stunden", followed by an Appendix of "Spiele".

The individual lessons are short enough to allow of treatment within the compass of a single period. In most cases a children's rime or jingle is made the basis of the lesson—an idea which, while good in itself, is perhaps carried through too consistently not to result in a certain monotony. There is in such jingles the further danger of the odd and unusual in form and expression, a danger that does not, of course, affect the native child but which is real enough in the case of one who hears German for a period of thirty or forty minutes a day only. Thus "Mutter, sag' mir ein Sprüchlein an" (p. 32), "Das Wünschen mein" (p. 98), "Gerne vergess' ich dein" (p. 106). "Mit den langen Beinern" (p. 108) are all abnormal and had better be kept away from the beginner, especially at a stage where no effort is made to teach formal grammar. In justice it should be added that, while the above list could readily be added to, there is relatively little of this objectionable phrasing.

The exercises are well-planned and of great variety and interest. There are also a number of, in the main, excellent illustrations. One wonders, to be sure, whether the drawing on p. 39 is the illustrator's idea of a German "Garten", and whether in the case of the girl on p. 129 he is not laboring under a confusion of the terms Dutch and German.

The Vocabulary is much less complete than the Note on p. 157 would seem to imply. The German script on page X is far too small to be of practical use for young pupils. As regards the text, it may perhaps be worth while to point out that the dog's name (p. 48) is Phylax, not Philax; and that eggs at "drei Pfennig" (p. 28) must rest on a confusion of "Pfennig" and "penny" that should hardly be permitted. One is sorry also to see (p. 55) the unusual form "Hansel" for the universally known "Hänsel".

B. J. Vos.

Indiana University.

**Heinrich Seidel, Leberecht Hühnchen**, edited by William F. Luebke (The Walter-Krause German Series). New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915. 12 mo., xiii + 145 pp.; 50 cents.

*Leberecht Hühnchen* is a text that both for its intrinsic merit and on account of its Berlin *milieu* deserves to be read more widely than it has been. Two editions, one by Bernhardt (American Book Company), the other by Span-

hoofd (Heath) were hitherto available, but the present book offers so greatly differing an apparatus that its *raison d'être* alongside of the earlier editions will hardly be questioned.

The book consists of an "Einleitung" (two pages), of the text (cut up into "Kapitel" of the editor's making), and of "Ammerkungen", "Fragen", and "Übungen", all of these latter in German. To this is added a "Wörterverzeichnis" with the customary English definitions, supplemented, in rather more than one-fourth of the total number of words, by German synonyms.

The Introduction gives in simple but idiomatic German a brief sketch of Seidel's life, in which (in accordance with modern tendencies?) his work as engineer rather than as man of letters is stressed. Why pupils may be assumed to know the German words occurring here is not altogether clear: they are not entered in the Vocabulary. The date, 1870, here given for Seidel's entering Wöhlert's machine-shop agrees with Bernhardt's statement but it is wrong by two years to judge from Seidel's own statement in *Von Perlin nach Berlin* (p. 178).

Except for the Vocabulary, the proof-reading has been done with considerable care. In the narrative portion the only error of consequence is *sich* for *sie*, p. 76, l. 11. However, when compared with the original the text makes the impression of being based on that of Spanhoofd, an impression that is strengthened by an examination of the Vocabulary, where errors in alphabetical arrangement, of omission, and, at times, of interpretation, as made by Spanhoofd, are slavishly followed. Thus, in exact agreement with Spanhoofd, *fruchtbar*, *grollen*, *nötigen* are out of their alphabetical place; and *aufleuchten* (p. 63, l. 28), *brechen* (p. 77, l. 11), *Braut* (p. 96, l. 7), *Bücherbrett* (p. 38, l. 22), together with numerous other words, are wholly lacking. Especially injudicious seems to me the arrangement, after the example of both Bernhardt and Spanhoofd, of words with *sz* in an order differing from that given to words in *ss* (*auszer* after *auswandern*), an arrangement that is contrary to the best modern usage, and which is, in fact, not followed in the other numbers of the Series.

Ther German Synonyms of the Vocabulary will doubtless prove a valuable aid to the pupil and to many a teacher. This part of the work is on the whole well-done, but its practical value would be still greater, if the connection in which the words occur in the text had been constantly borne in mind. As it is, synonyms occasionally do not fit the context. To illustrate, *erbärmlich* is defined as *unglücklich* but this fits neither *erbärmliches Häuschen* (p. 38) nor *erbärmlich wimmern* (p. 58); similarly, *beobachten* may be *bemerken* but not in *einen rationellen Fruchtwechsel beobachten* (p. 41).

Instead of the stock-map of Germany accompanying the volume a plan of Berlin and suburbs would have been more helpful. The former does not fit the needs of the text so very well, and is besides presumably on the walls of the German class-room.

The strength of the book lies in the "Anmerkungen", "Fragen", and "Übungen". These are skillfully constructed and evince the hand of the resourceful teacher.

Indiana University.

B. J. Vos.